#### INDEMNITY D MANDED

TURKEY ASKED TO PAY \$100,000 FOR BURNING OF MISSIONS.

Minister Terrell Has Also Requested Firmans for Reconstruction - The Zeitounlis Still Holding Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.- The United Staes minister, Mr. Terrell, has demanded an indemnity of \$100,000 for the burning and lower than usual, owing to the strong pillaging of the American missions at Marash and Harpoot. He has also asked for the immediate granting of firmans for re-

Merely a Trick of the Turks. LONDON, Feb. 3 .- A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says: "Careful inquiry convinces me that the palace party set afloat the rumors of the Russo-Turkish alliance, in order to increase the distrust | the gold was going. It is underdstood that among the powers."

Sir Philip Currie, British embassador at Constantinople, writes to the Daily News, denying a published statement that he was kept waiting for an hour in a cold anteroom when he went to deliver the Queen's letter to the Sultan.

Zeitounlis Still Holding Out. LONDON, Feb. 2.-A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily News says: "Re-

ports from Turkish sources, believed to be fairly accurate, state that it is believed that the Zeitounlis are still holding out. The Turks have made seven different attacks upon the town, but all have failed, and their losses are reported to amount to ten thousand. It is reported that fifty thousand troops will be needed to capture Zeltoun. It is believed that the Zeltounlis number from fifteen to twenty thousand well-armed and provisioned for a year. There is a doubtful report that four thousand Russian Armenians crossed the Persian frontier and defeated the Turks at Ziz, eighteen hours from Zeitoun, and have now jointed the Zeitoualis.

#### YENEZUELANS DEFIED.

fuse to Obey the Authorities. NEW YORK, Feb. 2 .- A dispatch to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says

The trouble over the English railroad between Guanta and Barcelona threatens to bring about serious international compli cations. Superintendent White, who has suspended the service, refuses to bey the orders of Minister of Public Works Bougnals Serra to resume and says he will await instructions from London. The Min-ister has imposed a fine of \$100 a day until trains shall be run. This complication has provoked bitter comments here against Englishmen. The press says that the British action regarding concessions in weaker countries is always unjust and arrogant; Great Britain is quick to claim and to enforce with war ships when resistance is impossible and is never willing to comply with the law. The press urges the government to pay the railroad nothunder the guarantee which provides that the road must transport three hun-dred tons of coal from the mines at Guanatabe before payment begins. At the time the railroad ceased oprations exactly 300 tons had been moved. The spirit of the contract, it is held, however, demands that transportation shall be continous. The action of the government imposing the 100 daily fine has given great satisfaction

Crespo has returned to Caracasc and will remain here several days. Cleveland Doesn't Want War. LONDON, Feb. 3.-A dispatch to the Times from a correspondent in Washington, commenting on the attitude of the Senate says: "Nobody can say what may happen hould the Venezuelan difficulty pass from the hands of the executive into those of Congress. I reaffirm, with fuller knowlthan before, that there is a sincere desire for a friendly settlement at the White House, and that Great Britain's ac-

ceptance of arbitration would be followed by an explosion of delight in America." BOETTICHER WILL RESIGN.

And Chancellor Hohenlohe May Give Way to Count Bismarck. LONDON, Feb. 3. - A dispatch to the Graphic from Berlin says: "An intimate friend of Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of State for the Interior, informs me that he is

determined to resign immediately." The correspondent of the Times at Berlin says: "As confirming the intrigue against Chancellor Von Hohenlohe appears the fol-lowing semi-official statement: "The Emper-or's speech of Jan. 18 has been used by the Agrarians, bimetallists and Bismarckians as the starting point for an intrigue to comes of Gen. Count Von Waldersee and on Wartensleben are advanced as possible successors, because it is feared that the premature disclosure of the real candidate's name would jeopardize the success of the scheme. There is not the slightest indication is shaken, but these hopes are based on the Emperor's desire for a larger navy, which the Chancellor disfavors." The Times correspondent adds that the name of the secret candidate above referred to is believed to be Count Herbert Von Bismarck, but it may be that his name is advanced only as a means to defeat the intrigue by connecting with it the name of a personage distasteful to the Emperor. "Despite the assertion that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe's

position is unshaken," says the Times dis-patch, "the admission that he opposes the Emperor on naval affairs looks threatening for his position."

The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent learns that as the outcome of the expulsion of Rev. Dr. Stoecker, late court chaplain from the Conservative party, on account of disagreements on the subject of Christian socialist reformers, Dr. Stoecker will resign his seat in the Prussian Diet. A Berlin dispatch to the Chronicle says: "It is stated that Emperor William will attend the Olympic games at Athens in

Justin McCarthy Will Resign. LONDON, Feb. 2-It is announced that Mr. Justin McCarthy will resign the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party at the meeting of the party, which has been called for Saturday next. When questioned regarding this report, Mr. McCarthy admitted that it was his intention to resign, but he declined to give any details. It is understood, however, that he feels that his health is unequal to the arduous position. But he will retain his seat in Parliament. It is believed that Thomas Sexton will be invited to succeed Mr. McCarthy, and he will probably accept. John Dillon and Edward Blake are also spoken of for the po-

Sorry for Bayard. LONDON, Feb. 2.- The Daily News, in an editorial, expresses its regret at the censure pronounced on Mr. Bayard, the United embassador, "because," says the Daily News, "no man is better qualified to assist in a friendly settlement of the diffi-culties between England and America."

Cable Notes. The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg is dead. She was born in 1826, and as Elizabeth, Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, she was married in 1853 to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. Mr. Cheshire, United States Consul Read and Lieutenant Commander Merrill, of the American commission of inquiry into the Cheng-Tu outrages, have arrived at Shang-

A dispatch from Cape Town says the Spansh authorities have been asked to arrest Mr. Leonard, who had embarked from Cape Town before the warrant which had been ssued for his arrest could be served at

# Mysterious Arrest.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.-Francis E. Lombard, a man about fifty years of age, has been a prisoner in the county jail here for more than a week under mysterious circumstances. It is said that the arrest was procured by George Shiras, of Pitts-burg, son of Justice Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, and it is intimated that the charge is subornation of perjury prisoner is to be held here until Wednesday, when he will probably be taken to Pittsburg, having been bound over to the federal grand jury in that city.

brought with them the body of their son, John W., who was thrown from his horse and killed while hunting at his country seat near Paris, Oct. 18 last. The remains will be taken to San Francisco, where they will be placed in the magnificent mausoleum recently erected by the elder Mackay.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Steamer Umbria a Prisoner in North River for Over an Hour.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-For an hour and a half to-night the Cunard steamship Umbria was a prisoner in the mud in North river. The vessel had reached her pier and was being warped into the slip. The tide was westerly wind, and for that reason when the Umbria had been headed in she was caught in the soft mud. The vessel's engines were reversed, but she refused to budge. Tugs were sent for and after four of them had hauled away for an hour the Umbria slipped into her berth. In the strong box of the Embria there was a gold consignment of £380,355 sterling, equal to \$1,901,775. The gold is consigned to half a dozen firms. H. Fleming, the purser, said that he did not know where it is for the purchase of bonds.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Arrived: La Tourine, from Havre; Scotia, from Hamburg; Umbria, from Liverpool. HAVRE, Feb. 2.-Arrived: La Bretagne,

## AN EXPLORER'S PLANS

HOW C. EGBERT BORCHGREVINK HOPES TO REACH THE SOUTH POLE.

He Expects to Start from Cape Adare and Traverse the Unknown Continent on Snow Shoes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-C. Egbert Borchgrevink, the Norwegian explorer, arrived here on the steamer Umbria to-day. Borchgrevink has taught the world pretty much all it knows of the great continent which lies in the southern polar seas, and if his plans, as now arranged, are carried out, St. Louis, was assisted by Judge Bolte, he will be able to tell much more after he prosecuting attorney of Franklin county; to undertake next winter. The scheme that the explorer has in mind is to travel over 100 miles of land on snowshoes and sledges. with three Norwegian companions, that he may reach the south magnetic pole. He expects that it will take him more than two years to do so, but he talks of the undertaking as if such a trip were to him nothing more than a little jaunt through Europe

to an ordinary man. Speaking of the proposed expedition, Mr. Borchgrevink said: "The most difficult part of the matter has already been accomplished. That is the raising of the money. A commercial company has been formed in England for the purpese of whaling and getting cargoes of guano from the Antarctic region. This company has agreed to send out an expedition next September. Eleven scientists are to go with the expedition. We have chartered the auxiliary steamer Jason, the whaler which took Dr. Nansen into the Arctic region. We will sail right for Cape Adare, which is on the new continent. We expect to get there by Nov. 1. We will have another seventy-four-ton steamer and a naphtha aunch with us. The two steamers will eave us and return to Melbourne after

whaling for a time. "With three Norwegian friends, all experts with snow shoes, I will start inland from Cape Adare and traverse a country that was never entered by a human being as far as we know. We will go from Cape Adare to Coulman Island, a distance of sixty miles over the snow and from there we contemplate a two and a half months' journey in over the mainland, traveling across the plateau of ice and snow on sledges. We want to locate the south nagnetic pole. On my previous expedition I reached seventy-four degrees and ten minutes south latitude, but we shall get much further south this trip unless I am very much mistaken. If the expedition succeeds, the results to science will be the most important in many years." "Do you think that there is a great continent there, or merely an island?" Mr.

Borchgrevink was asked "I am quite sure it is a continent, and one probably three times as large as all Europe," he answered very positively. "Rock specimens which have been brought up have satisfied scientists that it is a continent and not an island.

"To whom does it belong? "Well, England claims it," replied Mr. Borchgrevink. "When Capt. Sir James Clarkness landed on Possession island, which is off the coast of the new continent. more than a half century ago, from her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, he took possession of the mainland, which he never stepped upon, in the name of the

# ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.

Not a Legal Marriage in Rhode Island

for Fifty Years. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.-The authorities have discovered that the new law requiring all persons performing the marriage ceremony to register yearly is identical with long been a dead letter. The authorities state there has not been a legal marriage in Rhode Island for fifty years, and will apply to the Legislature to have the acts of all unlicensed ciergymen made valid.

Flour Is Clean.

Philadelphia Times. One of our best known cook books says, in speaking of the desperate conclusion that every housekeeper will have to make up her mind to so much dirt in the preparation of food, that the writer once visited a flour mill and saw unutterable sights. A woman spoke of this article lately, in remarking upon the fact that a member of her own family was owner of large flour-factories. "I don't see where that partiular writer could have gone," she went on, "for I know that it is a canon of univer-sal application among flour-makers that absolute cleanliness should be used. It is really a lesson in spotless nicety to go through one of those mills, and I think it a great pity that such a statement should ever have found its way into print. It must have worried many a neat woman unnecessarily. We all have to eat our peck of dirt in enough directions; there is no need to be on the apprehensive lookout for it in directions where it does not exist."

Obituary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Harry Watts, at one died to-night of heart disease in a cheap lodging house. He is said to have been wealthy at one time and well connected in New York. His wife, who procured a divorce from him some time ago, resides in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Lieutenant Com-mander Robert E. Carmody, of the navy, died suddenly at his home in Georgetown to-day. He was appointed to the navy from New York on Sept. 29, 1860, and received the rank of Lieutenant Commander, Feb. 28, 1890. He was retired June 6, 1895.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—George Bliss, senior member of the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., died at his home in this city The cause of death was paralysis

The Maud Belle Bonesteel Mystery. CINCINNATI, Feb. 2 .- Not one step of progress has been made in unraveling the mystery of the fate of Maud Belle Bonesteel, who disappeared from Kansas City one year ago. There is not the shadow of verification of the story that she died from the effects of a criminal operation per-formed by a physician of this city, nor has any gambler named Raymond nor any other person been arrested here for comin that crime. At all events, that is what was stated very late to-night by those in charge of the office at headquarters of the city detectives.

### Cruel Reminder.

Washington Post. It is claimed that Johanna, the Central Park chimpanzee, can write. This will be sure to recall the fact that a great many politicians have made monkeys of them-

selves with pen and pencil. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay and their son, Clarence Mackay, were among the passengers on board La Touraine, the French liner, which arrived early yesterday morning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Prof. Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, has decided not to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier, O., to which he was recently elected. He will remain at Trinity.

ST. LOUIS MILLIONAIRE GUILTY OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

Killed His Wife and Babe Two Years Ago and Tried to Escape Justice by Pleading Insanity.

UNION, Mo., Feb. 2.-The celebrated case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire who has been on trial during the past month for the cold-blooded murder of his wife and baby two years ago, ended today, the jury returning a verdict of guilty in the first degree. After arguments that took up the greater portion of Saturday and lasted until almost midnight, the case was given to the jury, the members of which went to rest without considering it. This morning the jury took up the case and, on the first ballot, unanimously found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. The result was reached without much trouble, each member of the jury seemingly settled the case in his own mind in the interval between midnight and this morning. This verdict is received with almost universal satisfaction. This is the second trial that Dr. Duestrow has had on the charge of murder, the first one resulting in a hung jury last year.

The terrible crime with which he was charged was committed in February, 1894. One day that month his wife and child were at home awaiting his coming to take a drive. When he came into the house, Duestrow, who was drunk, began to abuse his wife and finally shot her down in cold blood. He then picked up his three-yearold boy, a beautiful child, and, holding it at arms length, killed it with a pistol shot through the head. His wife lingered for several days and finally died. After his arrest Duestrow, with the help of his fortune, tried to evade the consequences of his crime. Ex-Governor Johnson, who is credited with being one of the best criminal lawyers in this State, was given charge of the case and was assisted by Col. Nat Dryden, Charles Noland and J. Wesley Judge Gallenkamp and Lee Merriweather. Counsel for the defense endeavored to establish a plea of insanity, but after two inquiries held before juries in which much expert testimony was heard on both sides, it was given up and the case came to trial in Union, a change of venue having been taken from St. Louis. The first trial ended in a hung jury. Throughout the last trial before Judge Hirzeld, Governor Johnson and assistants kept up the insanity idea and were ably seconded by the defendant who endeavored to create the impression that he

When the result of the jury's deliberations was made known to-day Duestrow's counsel stated that an appeal to the Su-preme Court would be made. Duestrow received the verdict calmly. He sat smoking a cigarette as the judge read the paper handed by the jury. As far as external appearance went he was the coolest man in the court room. No Clew to the Beheaded Woman. CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.-A hundred different clews to the murder and beheading of a

woman near Fort Thomas on Friday night are floating about to-day. Many of them have been traced to a worthless origin. The sheriff of Campbell county, Kentucky, and all the detectives on both sides of the river are working on the case. Not a single arrest on suspicion has been made, and not a the perpetrator, nor has any thread been discovered likely to lead to the identification of the woman. All the ponds, as well as the Covington reservoir, have been dragged. The water is going out of the reservoir, as it has towards noon to-morrow before it will be empty. Then search in the mud for the head can be made. Meantime rumor is busy on all the streets to-night. One story gener ally circulated is that the head has been found, and that the murderer, a Fort Thomas soldier, has committed suicide. Ample investigation at first hand has shown this to be wholly false. There is one theory on which there is a general agreement, and that is that the woman was murdered in an attempt to take either money or papers from her person. This inference is justified dition of the woman's clothing.

Bloodhounds on His Trial. OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 2.-W. A. Ewing shot and killed Oras McLemare in a fight at midnight last night at Calhoun, near here. Ewing escaped and bloodhounds have

been placed on his trail. THE VALUE OF DUST.

Without It There Would Be No Ligh and the Heavens Be Inky Black.

New York Herald. The majority of persons do not know that the sky is blue on account of the thousands and thousands of millions of atoms of dust floating in the atmosphere. Were it not for dust we would lack light on mother earth and the heavens would be an inky black. Suppose a room absolutely dark, save ole through one of the shutters. A ray of ight will dart through the small opening, and one can observe tiny particles of dust dancing in that bright beam of light. As a matter of fact it is not "the light" we see, but simply a reflection, caused by these

As it is with this shaft of light in the

it back and forth from one to another, so | ess might be indifferent to the superstition, making the atmosphere luminous. It is for this reason that were it not for does at night when there is no moon. The sun would appear as an immense glowing ball. The moon and stars would be visible throughout the day. Everything would appear different. Where the light touched, the door, the other hinged to the first. Don't eves would be dazzled by the brilliancy

The mellow softness of the shadows would

become an intense black and the outline of objects harsh and angular. The sunlight, which has been analyzed by means of the spectroscope, consists of al the colors of the rainbow, their total forming the white light. This white light going through a crystal prism is broken up into its seven component, the so-called funda-mental colors. These seven distinct colors of light are the result of the different lengths of ether waves, blue heading the list as one of the shortest, yellow being one of the longest waves. Thus the finest dust molecules being up highest in the atmosphere reflect only the blue light, imparting that tint to the heavens above. In mining districts and those where factory engines abound, where the air is full of large particles of coal and other dust, even on an otherwise clear day the sun will have a reddish tint. The cause of it is that the particles of dust are too large and too low in the atmosphere to reflect the blue light, only the red being reflected. For this reason the sky in the country will be blue, while above a large city on the same day the heavens may present a grayish or whit-ish color, on account of the dust atoms be-

ing rather large and, therefore, not reflectng the blue light. The reason that in southern parts of th clobe and near the equator the sky is very blue lies in the fact that the air is much drier and the dust molecules, not being enlarged, by moisture, are thus enabled to reflect the blue color of the sunbeams.

THE BABY DID IT.

The Little Thing Was a Beam of Sunshine in That Dingy Street Car. Washington Star.

On one of the cold, rainy days of the past | flicted, week a Star reporter was on a car on the Pennsylvania-avenue line coming down Capitol Hill. There was a pretty good load of passengers. It was cold, wet and uncomfortable inside of the car, and the rain beat a tattoo on the windows without that brought anything but pleasant reflections to the passengers who would have to face

reinforcement of passengers. They piled in

very unceremoniously, bringing with them

a rush of cold air, scattering showers of

spray from their soaked garments. In the crowd which got aboard was a woman with a baby in her arms. The woman was rather poorly and thinly clad and had no umbrella. There was some delay in her getting a seat and she looked decidedly forlorn and helpless trying to maintain her balance and at the same time look out for her child. But with all the environment calculated to make men mean and surly some one had enough gallantry in spite of the weather to offer her a seat. But mother and other passengers. Those who were in an ugly mood on account of their unpleasant surroundings found it very soothing to their ruffled feelings to think, "Well, there's a bigger fool than I am," and one lady whispered to her neighbor loud enough to reach the ears of the writer:

"The very idea of taking a baby out in such a storm," and finished her sentence with a shrug of her shoulders, which

meant more than she said. But baby was wrapped up snug and warm in a blanket, and its mother, heedless of what her neighbors might think began to unroll the quaint covering to see how his diminutive majesty was getting on. Everybody in the car was watching her with looks of mingled disapproval and curiosity. She finally got the roll undone so that Mr. Baby's face became visible. And such a face as it was. There was probably never a more completely sur-prised set of people in that street car be-fore. Baby was a real beauty of the sort that is apparent to somebody else besides the mother. Such eyes, such dimples, and, withal, such a bright, healthy, smiling face

in all probability will never light up a sim-Baby's appearance worked like a magic charm on the rest of the passengers. As soon as his face was uncovered he took a survey of the passengers about him with owlish gravity. Then, as if struck by some highly ludicrous idea in the contemplation of the scene, he burst into a great fit of baby laughter. He chirruped and chuckled and kicked up his heels in such high giee that inside of a minute he had the entire car on his side. The scowling looks had all disappeared as if by magic and people forgot all about the disagreeable weather outside and their uncomfortable surroundings within and joined with baby in a broad smile at the novel situation. Somehow that baby's genuine, healthy and spontaneous good spirits had for the time put an entirely new phase on life with all who saw him.

#### RULE-OR-RUIN POLICY.

(Concluded from First Page.) "old settlers" on Western Cherokee Indian lands set apart for expenses incident to their claim against the United States, the sum of \$8,300.86 to Reese H. Voorhees and John Paul Jones for legal services rendered. Mr. Voorhees is a son of Senator Voorhees and Mr. Jones is his nephew. The bill will

probably pass the Senate. Working for Mrs. Maybrick's Release. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Andrew H. H. Dawson, of New York, who is greatly interested in securing the release of Mrs. Maybrick, confined in an English prison on the charge of murdering her husband, is in the city. He says the pext attempt to secure the woman's release will be made by the Masons and Roman Catholics, and that the efforts will be made along the same lines as those followed in the past. The same evice will be used, but certain additional facts favorable to the woman that have been ascertained will be produced. Mr. Dawson makes grave charges against some of the He is obtaining funds necessary for the publication while here.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Willard M Rains, of Center, has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

James D. Connor, jr., of Wabash; Henry M. Lamb, of Princeton: William W. Ramsey, of Terre Haute, have all been admitted to practice before the Interior Department The House committee on Territories will vote next Wednesday on the bills providing enabling acts for the admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico to

SUPERSTITIONS OF TO-DAY.

Sixpences Bitten by Lucky Cecil Rhodes and Other Charms.

New York Sun. Ceeil Rhodes has the powerful jaw and the strong teeth that belong to men of his type. So great has been the luck of this man that South Africans sometimes ask him to bite sixpences for luck. A young Englishman during a recent evening in Bohemia produced the traditional crooked sixpence from his pocket and told how Cecil Rhodes had bitten it. The possessor would not part with single suspicion has settled on any man as it for many times its value. Everybody laughed at the superstition, but, as it turned out, nearly every man present had some such fetich. Neither he of the crooked sixpence nor any of his companions quite believed in the efficacy of his charm, but each been for twenty-four hours. It will be well liked to dally with the superstition. One of the company carried an old George III. case, showed a bit of ratuesnake skin, supposed to exercise a subtle influence upon

poker hands. It was a cosmopolitan little company of decidedly modern quality, sufficiently skepti-cal about many things that most good persons believe, but a majority of its members carried charms to bring good luck. If every such company could be induced to make a from her person. This inference is justified show of pocket pieces and a frank avowal by the signs of a struggle and the torn con- of superstitions lightly held, but not quite disregarded, the showing would rather astonish folks that believe this a skeptical

age. The late English hangman, Marwood, made a pretty penny by selling bits of rope with uncanny histories. The coral beads brought home from Europe as presents to children are really designed to keep off evil spirits. The branches of the coral are supposed, like the horns of a horseshoe to ward off ill luck. Amber beads are worn by many excellent persons good many New Yorkers carrying the rabbit's foot. A young woman was seen not long ago to stoop down on a wet and muddy day, pick up a horseshoe from the pavement of Fifth avenue, and tuck it away un-der her waterproof. None of the great ocean liners sails from this port on Friday. The crescents of gold and lvory worn on the watch chain by many persons are to keep off evil spirits. Here again is the horn or prong, as in the horseshoe. This crescent is one of the commonest forms for the so-called watch charms. The old supersittion that a band about the arm gives strength is still prevalent among some New Yorkers. Rings made of several metals and designed to keep off rheumatism

are sold by many New York jewelers. In spite of the fact that the Thirteen Club has darkened room, so it is on a large scale | flourished for many years, few hostesses in I table of thirteen persons, for while the hostshe could be by no means sure that every one of her guests would be as free from its the dust the sky would appear black, as it | tyranny. Tenement houses in all parts of the city where tenement houses are found have horseshoes over their doors, and there is an East Side house where the knocker door, the other hinged to the first. Don't step over a negro child lying on the street unless you wish to brave the wrath of its

AN OFFENSE AGAINST DECENCY. An American Custom Which Causes

Qualms to the Sensitive. W. D. Howells, in Harper's Weekly. There have been some recent expressions f feeling about a certain gross sin against decency which I think must have had the concurrence of all right-thinking, or at-allthinking people. This sin is so among us, that the shame of it has attached to the American name in the mind of every alien who has visited us, and many who have merely heard of us. I am talking, of course, of our loathsome vice of spitting in public places. The early observers of our manners supposed this was an effect of the tobacco chewing habit, and they hoped it would dis-

appear with that. But tobacco chewing, in the North at least, is almost as obsolete as snuff taking; and yet the other offense seems as rife as ever. It is so bad that if one thinks of it, one must keep one's eyes well lifted from the payement, or suffer a distress in walking abroad which would not afflict one in any other civilized country In our own country I have an impression that the habit is worse in New York than elsewhere, but perhaps it is the character of our paving that renders it peculiarly obvieus, though this would not account for its disgusting conspiculty at every turn. What makes it so maddeningly offensive is that it is the habit of people who would not dream of offering you an offense if they once thought of it, A quite well-dressed savage will commit this sort of nuisance a dozen times a day, and pass on ignorant the qualms that he has that he is incapable of a filthy outrage. Yet he is really a savage in what he has done, and the fact that he has done it thoughtlessly accounts for him rather than excuses The well-bred man, the gentleman that every American wishes to be held, is pledged to the thought of others in everyhing, their rights, their feelings, and if he forgets them he is so far false to his ideal of conduct. But a nasty habit of any sort is something even werse than this in the man who indulges it; it is a shabby and shameful act of oppression which the witnesses and victims cannot resist. If a man spits in your presence, you cannot right yourself or restore the tone of your nerves by telling him he is a dirty fellow; it would not avail if you did, and perhaps in other things he is not a dirty, fellow; at any rate, it is not the custom to be frank with such offenders. and you must suffer in silence. His habit unhappily is the custom, especially the American custom, as all sidewalks, common stairways and public passages bear sickener to offer her a seat. But mother and ing proof, and he may turn your stemach other passengers. Those who were in an proved him for it in adequate terms you

EDITED BY A SPANISH OFFICIAL.

Government Defeats Changed to Victories-The Insurgent Leader Rabi Reported to Be Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.-The Globe-Democrat's Havana correspondent, who has been forced to use the mail to Key West, so that his dispatches may escape the press censor, says: Here is an account of a fight between some of Quintin Bandero's men, under Leoncio Vidal, and eighty-five Spanish troops at Camaguani. According to a report sent into headquarters there were 150 rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. The troops' loss was placed at five. I have it from an eyewitness that there were just thirty negroes in the attacking party. They discovered the eighty-five Spanish guerrillas, and Vidal first ordered a retreat. The negroes asked to be allowed one more charge. He consented, and the charge was made. There were forty-two of the eightyfive Spaiards killed or wounded. Their arms and ammunition fell into the rebels' hands. The rebels did not lose a man, and their wounds were all slight. This fight took place within sight of La Quinta, on the San Lorenzo river. The Havana papers know of this, but, of course, cannot publish it. The other day the Matanzas water works, with its pumps and buildings, were burned by the rebels. The reservoirs prevent an

actual water famine in that city, but this is only a temporary supply. The local papers published the fact, but the censor, Major Suarez Inclan, would not allow it to be cabled. Neither would he permit the news to go out that the suburbs of Havana are full of refugees from the country. I submitted the report of a skirmish the other day in which the Spanish had ten men killed. "Make it two and you may send it," said the censor. The local papers published the loss as ten. The censor likewise stopped the story of Maceo's diversions in Pinar del Rio. But the Major is pleasant about it, and takes rather a humorous view of the correspondents' endeavors to get mat-

"What is this?" one of his assistants de-manded the other night. "Court-martial?" He was reading my dispatch of the proceed- Born of the prairie and the wave-the blue | tainly no place in a New York theater or English officers, which he will embody in a ings in Gomez's camp. "Council of bandits sea and the green, book to be issued in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf. rather." Similarly he will not permit insur- A city of the Occident, Chicago, lay be- the cheaper seats of London theaters, and gent leaders to be given military titles. Frederico Bassarth is named commandant of the rebel forces operating around Havana. He is charged with the duty of making life difficult by cutting off supplies land. Farmers' wagons are seized and the produce confiscated for a first offense. For second the wagon is burned and the animals turned loose. The farmers have been warned that persistence will be punished by death. In all this no account has been taken of Francisco Carillo, Collazo, Joel Maceo, Rabi, the Nunez brothers and others who, with big columns of insurgents, are scattered through the country from here to the furthest eastern provinces.

I have been told that Marcus Garcia, o

Santa Spiritus, one of the most influential Cubans on the island, has gone to the field with 3,000 men, mainly recruited from his own town, and including volunteers on whom the city depended for protection. He is said to have gone with Juan Batisto Spot-torno, who was President during the last war. Marcus Garcia was coaxed by Martinez Campos to remain true to his promise of allegiance to Spain. He finally promised not to draw his sword as long as Campos remained at the head of affairs. Santa piritus is one of the most important cities of the island, and Garcia is about the last Cuban who would be expected to joint the insurgents. He is one of the old leaders, and Campos said that inducing him to remain loyal was more important than any

battle of the war. Rumors have been current that the commander of one of the great forts which protects Havana was arrested accused of intending to surrender his charge to the rebels. The government denies it. Atarez is mentioned as the fortress, but the commandant is still there, so this cannot be the man, but some man important enough penny to jingle with the loose change in his pocket. Another, opening a little cigarette and wearing handsome clothes of a semimilitary cut was taken to a Cuban fortress.

News Received by De Lome. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Minister De Lome, of Spain, has received the following cablegram from Saurez Valdez, acting Governor of Cuba:

"A detachment of the 'Espanas' battalion was attacked in Buena Ventura, province of Havana, by the enemy, who was re-pulsed with a loss of six men. Early in the morning of yesterday the column of Col. Vicuna, in the Carlota plantation at Jovellanos, province of Matanzas, defeated part of the band of Lacret, killing five men and capturing eight horses, with their saddles and some ammunition. A detachment em-ployed in repairing the railroad in Quintana, in the province of Matanzas, defeated a band of forty men, killing one and wounding three. The troops had one man seriously wounded. The advance guard of the commander-in-chief's column, on its way from Quivacan to Guira de Melena, exchanged shots with the scouts of the enemy, killing one and taking one prisoner and one horse. General Marin supposes that Maximo Gomez is to the south of his forces, detained there by the commander-

in-chief's operations." Rabi Reported to Have Died. HAVANA, Feb. 2.-Ten prisoners who were arrested at Lines Folie for complicity in the murder of three soldiers have been taken to Santiago de Cuba. Five prisoners of war, captured in Panar del Rio province, have been brought to this city and placed in Morro Castle. A report has been received from Manzanillo that the well-known insurgent leadthroughout the air. The many millions of any part of the town would care to head a er Francisco Rabi has died from wounds In a skirmish near San Felipe, Havana province, six insurgents were wounded. The column of Vienna fired on Lacreta's band at the plantation of Carlote, near Jovellanos, and killed six of the in-

Campos in Spain. MADRID, Feb. 2.-Martinez Campos, the retiring captain general of Cuba, has arrived at Corrunia, where he was accorded a favorable reception. The rebel government of Cuba is reported to have taken refuge in the Sierra Maestra.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY.

Hidden Chambers Like the Corridors of a Coal Mine.

There is a buried city under Broadwaycity in which commerce whirrs and men women delve, as completely underground as if they were working in a coal mine. This strange part of this strange town gives employment to thousands. The business carried on in New York's subterranean places amounts to millions every

In order to economize room, where every cubic inch of space has fabulous value, a line of deep ceilars and subcellars have been dug along both sides of Broadway, extending almost continuously from Bowling Green to Forty-second street. The depth of these underground business establishments varies almost as much as does the height of the buildings on the street level above. There are many threestory cellars, and the Equitable building of them are occupied by boilers and engines which furnish power utilized in many ways in the sky-scraping edifices above. There are enough engines and boilers under Broadpavements to blow up the whole street from the Battery to Union Square. There are scores of complete electric power plants. The temperature of underground roadway stands at a much higher point than that of the street level. One of the most interesting of these underground establishments is situated be-

neath the concrete pavement on the east side of Broadway, near Pine street. It contains a very complete power house. There is an immense engine tucked away under the pavement whose smoothly gliding machinery transmits hundreds of horse-power of energy to the elevator systems throughout the bulldings above, and supplies steam to twenty miles of steam pipes, which heat several hundred offices. The inhabitants of this Broadway establishment are as hot and grimy as those of any coal mine. They grope about in the dark passageways under these pavements with lanterns, and occasionally come to the surface for air through the little round coal holes. A little way further up the street is a complete ice man-ufactory under one of the great hotels. The machinery here is constantly covered with thick frost, and the coils of pipe directly beneath the sidewalks, even in the hottest weather, are fringed with heavy icicles. The inhabitants of this section of the buried city dress every day in the year in heavy clothing and wear mufflers and even tabs

section were built with as much precaution as are steel battle ships. No jail in the world is as safe from intrusion as are these buried vaults. A large part of the wealth of New York is buried here, separated by only a few feet from the most densely thronged thoroughfare in the world.

Many other of these subterranean apartments are rented at a high figure, to be used for business offices. Some are furnished in luxurious style. Subcellar floors are thus covered with rich carpets. Subcellar walls and ceilings are frescoed and the rooms are lighted by clusters of incan-

descent lamps.

The stores along this buried thoroughfare probably contain the most remarkable assortment of merchandise to be found anywhere in the world, and sometimes utilize this underground space as sale or display rooms. A well-known Japanese store in the retail district has fitted up the space beneath the street pavement as an Oriental parlor. Beneath the street and its roar of traffic there are here rows of luxurious divans, splendid hangings and hundreds of costly ornaments, the whole being lighted by ancient hanging lamps and perfumed with rare Eastern incense. Several of the retail stores in the shopping district have placed some of their busiest counters beneath the glass pavements, and throngs of excited women crowd and push about them to get at the bargain counters. So it happens that a much more animated scene is going on underneath the pavements than could be seen above them. There is almost no end to the variety of uses to which this snthe Broadway pavements is pu is growing down into the ear. lost as air. In rapidly as it is growing up into course of time buildings will cellars four and even five stories acep.

AN INDIANAPOLIS GIRL'S TRIUMPH IN A BIG CONTEST.

Miss Mamie Buchner Writes Verses Unusual Excellence on "The Dream City."

Recently the Chicago Times-Herald offered prizes for the best poem on "The Dream City." The first prize was awarded to Mamie Buchner, No. 62 Virginia avenue, Indianapolis. The effort is an unusually meritorious one. The poem is as follows: Dim trails upon the meadow, faint wakes upon the main, On either sea a schooner and a canvas covered wain. heard the reed bird's morning song, the Indian's awkward flail. The rice tattoo in his ruce canoe like a dash of April hail: The beaded grasses rustling bend the swash

of the lazy tide,

whistling rain:

Where ships shake out the salted sails and navies grandly ride. heard the blockhouse gates unbar, the column's solemn tread saw the tree of a single leaf its splendid foliage shed. wave a while that August morn above the column's head; heard the moan of muffled drum, th woman's wail of fife. dead march played for Dearborn's men just marching out of life; swooping of the savage cloud that burst upon the rank, struck it with its thunderbolt in forehead and in flank; spatter of the musket shot, the rifle's

sand hills drift 'round hope forlorn that never marched again. I found a Rome of common clay," imperial Caesar cried; I left a Rome of marble." No other Rome He made a Roman of the world! He trailed the classic robe And flung the Latin toga around the naked "I found Chicago wood and clay," a mightier Caesar said, Then flung upon the sleeping mart his royal robes of red, And temple, dome and colonnade, and mon ment and spire,

on the crimson livery of the dreadful Caesar, Fire. piles of polished stone were stately shattered into sand madly drove the dread simoon an And spread them on the land. And rained them till the sea was red, and scorched the wings of prayer, Like thistle-down ten thousand homes went drifting through the air. Chicago vanished in a cloud-the towers

were storms of sleet. wraith of death soared upward in crimson winding sheet; night burned out between the days. The ashen hoar frost fell some demon set ajar the bolted gates of hell, let the molten billows break the ad-And roll the smoke of torment up to smoth er out the stars. Men stood and saw their all caught up chariots of flame-No mantle failing from the sky they ever thought to claim; And, empty-handed as the dead, they turned away and smiled. And bore a neighbor's household goods or saved a stranger's child. Then flashed a hundred engines' arms, then flew the lightning trains; They had that day the right of way-gave every steed the reins. minutes came, the minutes went; the miles fled just the same, And flung along October night their starry flags of flame! They were all angels in disguise, from

Chicago's fire had warmed the world that had her woe by heart. found Chicago wood and clay," royal Caesar cried, And flung upon the sleeping mart the man tle in his pride; It lay awhile, he lifted it, and there l neath the robe A city done as in a dream, the wonder of Where granite grain and marble heart, in strength and beauty wed-"I leave a mart of palaces," the haughty

hamlet, field and mart;

Caesar said. Now, thanks to God, to Him on high, to whom all thanks belong-The clash of golden cymbals, the rhyme of whose hand did hive the golden bees that swarm the azure dome, Whence honey dews forever fall around this earthly home-Did constellate the prairie sod and light it up with flowers-That hand defend from fire and flood this prairie flower of ours! colume of the regal West we bring in We open at the frontispiece and give to it the age. Who wrote the word Chicago twice upon the title page. -Mamie Buchner.

62 Virginia avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. PRICES OF THEATER SEATS. Movement to Increase Them Not Favorably Received.

I have been reading with much interest the arguments of certain managers in fahas four celiars under it, which reach well out toward the center of the street. The broadest and deepest of these excavations are the ones which extend out from under our prices because we thought it was the great office buildings and hotels. Many | worth more to see our plays, finely acted and expensively gotten up as they are, of the other theaters, which were asking the same prices that we were." This is an argument, no doubt, but it seems to me to be a very poor one. I should be sorry to see the same idea carried out in the publishing business, yet it seems to me that if it is true in one case it should be true in another. Fortunately, publishers do not look at it in this way; the most successful publishers are those who give the best value for the money. Publishers never paid higher prices to authors and never made handsomer books than they do o-day-and never were books so cheap. Now, if publishers used the managers' ar guments, what would the unfortunate reading public do? It would mean that the price of good books would be prohibitory. Yet the publisher has a much better excuse for rasing his prices than the manager has, for the "star system" is waxing in the publishing business In old times the publisher made the au thor, or at least, he made the author think that he did, which amounted to the same that he did, which amounted to the same thing; but nowadays the author thinks that he makes the publisher; at any rate, he has convinced the publisher that he doesand that is all that is necessary to his well-being, the publisher being the one who holds the purse strings. Now, suppose that Mr. Harper, and Mr. Macmillan, and Mr. Appleton and Mr. Scribner should say: "We have to pay Mr. Du Maurier, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and Mr. Hall Caine and clothing and wear mufflers and even tabs to keep them warm in July.

In many of these subterranean offices great safe-deposit vaults defy the burg; ar's siyest skill. These iron cages and steel-walled rooms under the pavement in this

No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating No Dyspeptic Aching TOBACCO Nicotine Neutralized NTI-NERVOUS

of inferior authors, to whom they pay lit-tle or nothing, at the same price." Do they say this? On the contrary, they say: "We must give the best for the least money, so that we may get the best of the business." Wise publishers; they will reap their reward! They make their money by attracting the buyer, not by raising the price of the goods. The other argument put forth by the manager for raising his prices for orchestra seats from a dollar and a half to two dollars is that the same seats in London the-aters cost as much, if not more. This is quite true. The best seats in the London theaters come high, but the second-best and the third-best, which are good enough for the purposes of seeing and hearing, for which, after all, many of us go to the theater, are nothing like as high-in more senses than one-as are the second and third-rate seats in New York theaters. The trouble with us is that we don't care for people without money. They have no claim upon our consideration. Those who cannot afford to pay the highest prices are not welcome—there is no place for them, cer-I have sat with great discomfort in the cheaper seats of New York theaters, and paid much more money for the latter privilege. It is for this reason that the American who has to economize goes to Europe to do it. You can be poor in Europe and keep your self-respect and the respect of your neighbors, but you cannot do it in this country without paying a price that is dearer than dollars.

price a third or a half more, particularly

as some other houses are seiling the works

Many Minds, Little Wit.

Baltimore Sun. The Senate yesterday had its full membership increased from eighty-eight to ninety by the swearing in of the two Senators of the new State of Utah. Tested by their views on the carrency problem, the new Senators are a decided acqu to the free-silver contingent. They are for the free coinage of silver at a legal ratio which overestimates the white metal 100 per cent., and in the debate that is coming on over the amended bond bill may be expected to support all the fallacies of a belated oimetallism. The Senate presents, indeed, a curious spectacle. Its members
for the most part hold, with fanatical positiveness, views that are rejected by intelligent financiers and publicists all the
world over—views that belong to the eighteenth century. They want to "try" an ex-periment with money which, if tried, will, in the belief of experienced financiers, assuredly bring disaster. And they are impervious to argument. Facts do not affect them. Their logic is that of the rustic, who makes up in self-confidence what he lacks in practical acquaintance with monetary science. Our Senators are, in truth, provincial, not seeing beyond the horizon of the cross-roads Solomon. This is the cause of their reckless handling of the gravest matters of state, the gravity of the matters dealt with not being perceived. One day they are for war with Great Britain over Venezuela, next day they report the Davis resolutions, which are hostile to all Europe. The third day they ask Europe to be so good as to risk universal war to punish the unspeakable Turk. When the Emperor William's telegram enrages the English, Senator Morgan wants President Cleveland to send a similar telegram. All these things argue a woefully narrow

A Peculiar Will.

Phildalphia North American.

A man who dies leaving an estate valued at \$35,000, and who by will directs that \$25,000 of it shall be spent for a tombstone, and the remaining \$10,000 to be placed in trust for his only daughter, and who further directs that the hearse containing his dead body shall be driven all over the town dead body shall be driven all over the town of his birth before burial, was very evidently not in a condition to make a will; and while contests are not always advisable, in this case it would seem the duty of the daughter to have the ridiculous document set aside. Anthony P. Shriner, of Phoenixville, was the man. He was buried on Thursday according to instructions, and the daughter is now receiving the condolences of her friends on her hard lot. Shriner must have been money mad, and he possibly thought he had at last discovered how he could have his gold with him, even after death. It is not likely that any court in the land would likely that any court in the land would uphold the validity of his will should a

ntest be made. Victims of Poison. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The condi-tion of Martin Lynn and his wife, who were found unconscious in their residence yester-day suffering from the effects of poison mysteriously administered, still remains unchanged. At midnight they had not recovered consciousness. The children are out of danger. It is thought by some that the poison may have been administered by Miss Lynn, the sister, who was found in the house dead, while she was suffering from mental unsoundness, brought about by her diseased condition.

# Scott's **Emulsion**

stands for wasting, decreased vitality, impoverished blood. The combination of Codliver Oil with the Hypophosphites of lime and soda as prepared in it, is exactly what is needed for the above conditions.



NATIONAL **Tube Works** Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas. Steam and Water.

Roiler Tu.es, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and
gaivanized), Valves, Stop
Cocks, Engine Trimming,
Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs,
Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw
Plates and D'as, Wrenches,
Steam Traps, Pumpe, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal. Solder, White and
Colored Wiping Waste, and
all other Supplies used in
connection with Gas, Steam
and Water. Natural Gas
Supplies a specialty. Steamheating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms,
Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses,
etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-from
Pipe, from 14 inch to 12
linches diameter.

A PENNSKI VANIA SS